



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEW

Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement. Second Edition.

By Samuel B. Crandall, Ph.D., of the bar of New York and of the District of Columbia. Published by John Byrne & Company, Washington. 1916.

The second edition of Mr. Crandall's well known and practical work will be welcomed by all interested in the actual procedure of international intercourse. While the work before us is primarily concerned with the making and construction of treaties, it covers, in fact, a much wider field and should take a prominent place in works upon international law. Mr. Crandall's style is clear and his treatment always comprehensive and exact. These qualities are well illustrated in the section dealing with the Treaty of Peace made with Spain after the War of 1898: the constitutional principles subsequently announced by the Supreme Court in the numerous so-called insular cases are more clearly explained by Mr. Crandall than by any other author familiar to us. An appendix gives a comprehensive and valuable view of American decisions construing treaties; these are arranged under the names of the various countries concerned, a plan rendering the treatment unusually clear. The second appendix gives the forms involved in the process of treaty-making and it will be grateful to every student. We unhesitatingly commend the book to all interested in public affairs.

G. E. S.